

SEVEN DAYS
LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALPS AND AMERICA.

SAILING OF THE SEVASTOPOL EXPEDITION.

THE AUSTRIANS AT BUCHAREST.

NO NEWS FROM THE BALTIC.

Dates: London, Sept. 16; Paris, Sept. 15.

The screw steamer *Alps*, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., arrived at Boston yesterday morning, and the first of English journals up to that date reached this city last evening. The *America*, with dates to Sept. 16, reached Halifax yesterday morning, and the telegraph has put us in possession of the intelligence of which she is the bearer.

The Collins steamer *Arctic* arrived out at Liverpool at 1 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 13th inst. and the *America* left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 16th.

The *America* passed, at 1 P. M. of the 16th, the ship *Asia*, from New-York for Liverpool. 17th, off Sutter Island, ship Underwriter, from New-York for Liverpool.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Hermann* left Southampton for New-York at 1 P. M. of the 13th inst., with 150 passengers.

The news possesses features of considerable interest—the most important of which is the announcement of the departure of the expedition against the Crimea. It sailed from Varna on the 4th inst., and was composed of 74,000 troops and about 700 ships, which would be before Sevastopol on the 10th. News of the landing may be expected to reach Varna on the 10th, and would be looked for with the greatest interest.

THE EXPEDITION TO SEVASTOPOL.

The armament consists of 20,000 French and nearly as many English. To these must be added a force of about 15,000 Turkish and Tunisian, excellent troops, and likely to be most useful in a country where the spoken language bears much resemblance to their own. It is probable that, should events require it, an additional force of French will be directed to the seat of war, from the other points where they are at present stationed. The smallness of the French contingent is to some extent the effect of the terrible onset which the army of Marshal St. Arnaud has passed.

The troops who left France and Algeria are stated to have attained the number of 73,000 men. Of these 7,000 are dead, and some 6,000 more are unfit for service. There are detachments at Athens, Gallipoli, and a few small detachments, and 38,000 will, in a few days, sail to meet the enemy. Those which remain in the country will, however, form a considerable force, from which reinforcements may be drawn as the enterprise may require them.

The spot intended for debarkation is still a secret. Supposing the army landed and unopposed, it remains to consider the effect of the landing on the immediate attack on Sevastopol be the object of the commanders, it will be necessary at once to land the heavy siege train, which will be a work of perhaps a week. The *Medway*, which arrived on the 26th, and is now in Beikos Bay, brings out 10-inch mortars and large guns, the bottom of her hull is covered with the heavy siege train, and an equal length of time will probably be necessary for the more difficult operation of raising them from their present position. But from many incidents it seems likely that the first operations of the allies will be directed against the detachments or garrisons in the vicinity of Sevastopol, if any such can be found, and that a regular attack on the fortress will not be attempted while the enemy is able to keep the field. The probability of the Russians opposing the landing is, of course, very great. It is of much importance that the expedition should have gained its destination before the 10th of September, and the British Sea. Between the 15th and 25th of September these regions are annually visited by tempests of the most destructive kind.

Another account says the expedition will be made in two successive convoys. The British and French armies will be very nearly equal in strength in the first expedition. The French army will embark about 30,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry, and the British army will have the same number of transports as the British army. They have also suffered much more severely from the epidemic. The English will embark almost all their infantry, 25,000 men, leaving only two companies behind them at Varna, and 3,000 or 4,000 of the cavalry, 1,500 men. The British army will have the same number of transports as the British army. They have also suffered much more severely from the epidemic. The English will embark almost all their infantry, 25,000 men, leaving only two companies behind them at Varna, and 3,000 or 4,000 of the cavalry, 1,500 men.

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which, from the great elevation, the ships will not be able to fire in return. Thus Sevastopol, town, arsenal and fleet are to be destroyed; and you may believe just as much of it as you like.

The time to be occupied in the transit seems generally to be fixed by naval men at five days. The vessels amount to more than 400 in number beside pontoons, boats and rafts. The course would be along the coast to the neighborhood of Serpents Island, where favorable breezes might be counted on. Supposing that no delay occurred, the expedition might be expected to reach the Russian shores by the 8th of the month, when the day of landing would depend of course entirely on circumstances, such as the state of the surf on the beach, the position of the Russian forces, and the opinion of the Generals as to the best means of commencing operations.

On the 3d the greater part of the British squadron, with the English troops on board, left Varna; and on the 5th the French Gen. St. Arnaud and the Turks left to join the British at Fidonisi, or Serpents Island, off the mouth of the Danube, opposite to Eufrosia, in the Crimea.

Prince Menschikov personally conducts the defense of Sevastopol. He attaches great importance to the fortifications of Oczakoff and Kherson, and some thousand men are occupied in strengthening those places. Continual reinforcements arrive at Odessa and pass on. 60,000 men are said to be in camp, besides a full garrison in the city. A number of ships are being converted into fire-ships.

There are strange rumors current that the French Admiral Hamelin strongly opposed the Sevastopol expedition, that St. Arnaud takes the sole responsibility, and that sealed orders were on their way from France to stop it when the expedition sailed. This may be only rumor.

THE BALTIC.

The total destruction of the forts at Bomarsund and the departure of the French troops for France is confirmed.

The fleet had gone from Ledsund to Narva.

Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers had gone to Berlin.

It was reported that the Baltic fleet would return to England, and that Sir Charles Napier would resign the command. Those rumors were considered very doubtful.

An Anglo-French detachment had landed at Uriburg, near Swenborg, destroyed some gunboats, and set the town on fire.

THE DANUBE.

Count Corotini entered Bucharest on the 6th inst. at the head of 4,000 Austrian troops. They were well received by the population.

Dervish Pasha has established a Provisional Administrative Council, and named Prince Cantacuzescu the President.

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Many officers who refused to obey the orders of the Russian commander were arrested, "put into irons," and are to be sent across the frontier to the enemy.

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to all its envoys at the secondary German Courts. The latter will shortly be called on to come to a resolution respecting the attitude of the Confederation towards France.

The Prussian Government tells its envoys that although for the sake of peace it supported at St. Petersburg the four points insisted on by the western powers, it does not think they are indispensable in a German point of view. The common protectorate would be attended with difficulty, and may bring harm to Germany.

The King of Prussia cannot, then, recommend his German allies to accede to the four conditions in such a manner as to incur on their account expenses and obligations not commanded by the spirit and end of the Austro-Prussian Convention. The King hopes that the Emperor of Austria will take this view of the case, and adhere to it as becoming a German Prince.

The Emperor, moreover, that the Emperor, seeing his own States are guaranteed against attack from the side of Russia, will abstain from every act of aggression against Russia, and avoid all complication not necessary for the protection of German interests and to which the Convention does not apply.

GERMANY.

In one of the last sittings of the Diet, Austria proposed that Odeburg, in Austrian Silesia, be made a federal fortress, *Bundes-Festung*, to guard against Russian invasion. Prussia then protested, urging that a town in Eastern Prussia or Silesia ought to be selected. The military commission of the Diet has, however, decided in favor of Glogau, which recommendation will be laid before the Bund.

RUSSIAN FINANCES.

M. Leon Faucher, a French economist, occupies a high rank among the political economists of France, has recently published some researches into the present financial condition of the Russian empire, which afford the most instructive materials we have seen for a correct appreciation of the resources of that State, and consequently of the effects of the contest in which we are engaged. Some of the points which he has brought to the attention of the emperor, and by the disasters caused by this war throughout the empire, even more than by the brilliant military and naval exploits which now excite the attention of the world, that we must look to subdue the stubborn pride of the Czar; and it is quite as useful and important to ascertain the position of the Russian treasury and his resources, as to understand the resources of the Czar, or to calculate the fate of Sevastopol. We, therefore, need no apology for placing the results of M. Faucher's labors at this time before our readers.

There is no doubt that from the commencement of 1853 the Russian Government had begun seriously to prepare its financial resources for a great struggle. The sums it had placed in the public stocks of England and France were withdrawn; the loans negotiated in former years were paid up; Treasury bills were issued to meet the current expenses; and the export of the precious metals was prohibited. The ordinary revenue of the Russian empire, taken on the basis of the estimate of 1853, amounts to 25,000,000, which we think an exaggeration. But, at any rate, the effect of the war must have been to abate the proceeds of the Customs and the Excise, and the ordinary revenue cannot now exceed 25,000,000, which we think an exaggeration. But, at any rate, the effect of the war must have been to abate the proceeds of the Customs and the Excise, and the ordinary revenue cannot now exceed 25,000,000, which we think an exaggeration.

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